

were still in eggs, but not abandoned by their mother 1. 220. 17, 19; his father expected him to beget children and extend the line of his ancestors (*sārisṛkvaḥ prajā-yeta pitṛṇām kulavardhanaḥ* 1. 221. 8). B. Description : All of them lustrous, heroic seers, and had no fear from fire; able speakers 1. 224. 8, 10; 1. 225. 2-3; also called 'who could discourse on *brahman* (*brahmavādinaḥ* 1. 220. 17). C. Khāṇḍava fire : When the fire burning the Khāṇḍava forest came close, the young birds, who had not yet developed wings and feet, told their mother to abandon them and fly to a place which was free from fire; the mother advised them to enter a nearby hole, but they refused for the fear of a mouse; the mother then left them to their fate; when the young ones appealed to their eldest brother to do something to save all of them, Sārisṛkva said : "You are resolute and intelligent, we are in danger to our life; there is no doubt that only one among many is really heroic and wise" (1. 223. 3); first Jaritāri, the eldest among them, praised god Fire; when his turn came Sārisṛkva drew the attention of god Fire to their condition (deserted by parents; their wings not grown) and appealed to him to save them since they had no other saviour; Agni should protect them that were seeking shelter with his benevolent form and his seven flames (*sapta hetayaḥ* 1. 223. 10); Jāta-vedas alone gave heat and he should protect the young 'seers' (*ṛṣiṇ asmān bālakān pālayasva* 1. 223. 11; 1. 224. 8); the Fire informed them that their father had already appealed to him to save them; the Fire saved the young ones 1. 221. 1-21; 1. 222. 1-18; 1. 223. 1-25; 1. 220. 20-32; 1. 225. 1; when the forest was on fire, Mandapāla, the

father of the young ones, was worried about their safety 1. 224. 2-6, 16; when the fire subsided, the mother, and also the father, returned to the young ones; the young birds did not greet their father nor answered his questions; in the end all were reconciled and the father left with them for another country 1. 224. 17-32; 1. 225. 1-4.

Sukumāra m. : A mythical serpent.

Born in the *kula* of Takṣaka, listed by Sūta among those who were offered in the snake sacrifice of Janamejaya 1. 52. 8, 7, 9.

Sukhaketu m. : A mythical bird, living in the world of Suparṇas 5. 99. 12, 1

Born in the *kula* of Vainateya (Garuḍa), in the *vaṁśa* of Kaśyapa; feeding on serpents; marked with *śrivatsa*, his deity is Viṣṇu; by action a Kṣatriya, not obtaining Brahminhood because indulging in destroying his kinsmen 5. 99. 2-8.

Sugrīva¹ m. : Name of one of the four horses yoked to the chariot of Kṛṣṇa driven by Dārūka 5. 81. 19; 5. 129. 22; 5. 135. 29; 7. 56. 35; 7. 122. 45; 12. 53. 21.

A. Description : Excellent (*varāśva*) 12. 46. 35; (*vājivara*) 7. 56. 35; (*hayodagra*) 7. 122. 45; of excellent Kamboja breed (*paramakamboja*) 10. 13. 1; decorated with gold strings (*hemamālin*) 10. 13. 1, having harness of gold (*hemabhāṇḍavibhūṣita*) 7. 122. 45; body decorated with gold (*kāñcanavibhūṣitāṅga*) 12. 46. 35; very strong (*mahābala*) 12. 53. 23; endowed with all excellences (*sampannaiḥ sarvasampadā*) 5. 81. 19; moving at will (*kāmagu*) 7. 122. 45; very swift (*mahāvega*) 7. 122. 45; (*vegavant*) 12. 53. 23; (*javopeta*) 10. 13. 7; (*śighragāmin*) 10. 13. 9; swift like mind (*manojava*) 12. 46. 35, or